Times. The night was so dark, as the storm which had reged all day had scarcely shated, that nothing ecald be seen; and it was apprehended that this might be an attack from the whole Mormon force. The cannon were therefore loaded and everything arranged for a vigorous defense. The guard, however, upon starting out to reconneiter, soon surrounded a solitary person, who proved to be Col. Rane. It seems that he had arranged with the captain of his escort in the morning a series of eignals by discharging his pistel in a certain manner, which were to be used on his return when anpreaching the pickets. In the storm and darkness of the night he passed the picket guard without meeting them, and mistook the guards of the fart for a picket and fired his signals, which not being anderstood caused the alarm. Happily only one shot was fired at Col. Kane in return, and the soldier is generally considered as deserving of credit for having missed him. The weapon employed was a yager-cistance two paces. The promptitode with which the soldiers of the garrison took their places and formed into line deserves commendation, for every man was in his place with baded gup, and all the cannon were manned and charged in four minutes after the alarm first sounded. Col. Kane is still a guest of the Governor.

On the 14th just, Ben Simonds, an intelligent Delaware Indian, but at present the chief of a band of Indians called the Weber Utes, who are in fact a branch of the Shoshonee or Snake Indians. arrived in camp He said that he had brought his whole tribe, numbering some 400 warriors, to Bear River, near the emigrant road, about thirty-five miles from here, in the direction of Salt Lake; that he wished to be friendly with us, and is a good friend of the United States. He reports that a party of Bonnack Indians attacked a Mormen settlement on Salmon River, in Oregon Territery, and forty-five of the Mormons were slain er wounded. The Mormons are much alarmed in consequence. He states, also, and the report has since been confirmed by our Ute Indians who are camped with us, that large numbers of Mormons are on their way out to attack us, and are at this time camped on the Weber River. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear by the next mail of an engagement between our army and the Mormon While Simonds was in the camp, he got into a

drunken frolic with a young man, which resulted in his being shot at three times with a revolver by his companion. He fortunately escaped unnarmed. Unfortunately, however, the same evening, his purse, containing some \$300 in gold, was stolen. He left camp very much dissatisfied with the Americane. The young man who shot at him has been fully committed for trial at the next session of the Court by Justice Burr, but no clue has yet been obtained as to who stole the money.

On the 13th inst., an expressman arrived here from Capt. Marcy of the 5th Infantry, who, it will be recollected, left here immediately after our arrival for New-Mexico, to obtain animals for this command. The following general order, published to the army by Col. Johnston, contains the news

"GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17. — The Colonel command ing announces with pleasure the arrival in New-Maxi-co of the expedition under Capt. Rando ph B. Marcy, 5th Infantry, organized in Special Orders No. 50, Army of Utah, of 1857.

"After a laborious march across the mountains. through snow from two to five feet deep for two hundred miles, the men breaking the track for their wearied animals through the deep and hard-pucked snow, the command reached Taos, New Mexico, on

snow, the command reached Tacs, New-Mexico, on the 22d of January, 1808.

"Without food other than their dying animals, enduring almost unparalleled suffering, struggling for its existence, it e members of this energetic band maintained, amid numerous perils and toils, their good conduct and subordination, displaying an example in their country's cause worthy of imitation, and of which their country, as the army, is justly proud.

"With deep regret is announced the death of one member of the expedition, Sergeant William H. Morton of Company E. 10th Infantry, from exposure to cold after, over-exertion in the discharge of his duty.

"By order of Cal. A. S. Johnston.

"By order of Cal. A. S. Johnston.

On the 18th inst., the 5th and 10th regiments of Infantry, and both the light and heavy batteries. moved from their Winter quarters to the open vallev or plain on which Fort Bridger is situated. Yesterday the volunteer battalion moved also to the same camp. The object of this movement is to concentrate the troops in order that they may be practised in the battalion drill, which will be done by Cel. Johnston in person, and also to obtain a more defensible position; for the old camp, situated as it was in a parrow bottom between high bluffs, obstructed by brush and trees, would have been found a most difficult position to defend. Unforbanately, the day which had been selected proved ose of the most inclement of the season; not withstanding which, as all the preparations had been made, the Colonel determined to move.

The camp is formed westerly from Fort Bridger, with the right formed by the 5th Infantry, resting on the Fort; the left, formed by the 10th Infantry, extends nearly to the Cedar Hills, which are the western boundary of the valley. The volunteer corps, flanked on either side by the batteries of artillery of Capts. Phelps and Reno, forms the center of the line. The Governor, Chief Justice, and other civil officers, who have resided during the Winter at Eckelsville, have not yet moved, but intend to move next week. A company of the 10th Infantry, in command of Lieut. H. B. Kelly, are now camped on the public square of Eckelsville for the protection of the Government officials. Eckelsville is about three miles above the Fort.

The January mail arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing us much news of interest.

The U. S. District Court meets on the 5th of April at Fort Bridger. There are three cases of assault and battery with intent to murier to be

tried at this session. The Colonel has ordered all persons who have no employment, and who refuse to receive employ ment, to leave the camp and to return to For Laramie with the escort which starts with thi mail. This will at least rid us of the professions gamblers, who have been a curse to us all Winter

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BRIDGER'S FORT, U. T., April 10, 1858, Gov. Cumming left here on the 7th of this month for Salt Lake City, accompanied only by Col. Kane and two men from the Quartermaster's department It is supposed that the Mormons have made offers of submission to the authority of the laws, and that Mr Cumming has gone in to accept their allegiance. On yesterday Mr. Gilbert arrived in camp from California via Salt Lake City. He reports that the Mormons, in large numbers, are leaving the Valley, and that Brigham Young says that if they get time they will all go to some other region; but that if Col. Johnston presses on them too closely "they will send him and his men to - scross lots." Mr. Gilbert met the Governor in Eche Canon, forty-five miles this side of the Lake. He was escorted by a band of about twenty Mormons, ander Porter Rockwell, and preparations were being made in the city to give him a public reception on his arrival. There is httle doubt that the troops will move from here in a few days and occupy the Valley. Mr.

Ficklin, who has been in the Flathead country during the Winter, arrived in camp this morning, with a large number of mules and ponies, purchased from the In

The weather is fine, and the health of the army ex-

From The St. Louis Democrat, May 19.

From The St. Leuis Democrat, May 19.

We had a further conversation, yesterday, with Mr. G-rish, and received from him a more satisfactory account than was made public through the papers yesterday morning. His additional statements explain the various contradictory accounts that, for a day of two past, have been coming from Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Gerrish is the latest arrival from Fort Bridger, and the news he brings has not been conveyed by any other source. No official dispatches came by him, or with his party. He delivered a private letter to Cel. Rich, at Fort Leavenworth, which was dated Fort Bridger, April 19. Bridger, April 10.
Mr. Gerrish communicated with no person in Leav-

Mr. Gerrish communicated with no person in Leavenworth but Secretary Hartnett. The information then, by dispatches received here, was derived from no other source but the letter to Col. Rich, and the statements to Mr. Hartnett. So the newsreceived has here exaggerated, and is not official. The truth amounts simply to this:

Gov. Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April for Salt Lake City. The object of his mission to that city is not known. Mr. Gerrish says it was ramored at the Camp that the Governor had asked for an execution Col. Johnston, but the Colone refused, say-

at the Camp that the Governor had based for an econt from Col. Johnst m, but the Colonel refused, saying, if any escort want, it must be the whole army. The Governor, under a Mormon escort, was met forty-five miles beyond the Camp, by Mr. Gilbert. At Salt Lake City they were making preparations to receive the Governor. This is all we have that is reliable om Mr. Gerrieh.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 15th inst. contains the

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 15th inst. contains the following, which throws some light on the matter, and does not look much like peace with the Mormons:

"By private letter from Camp Scott, dated March 23, we learn that Lieut. Kane, who was dispatched by the way of California to Sait Lake City, by the President, on a mission of peace to Brigham Young, had reached Col. Johnston's camp. We believe this envey is a brother of the celebrated Dr. Kane, and is the same who formerly figured at Councel Bluffs, when that town rejoiced in the name of Kanesville. He remained about ten days in Sait Lake City, but effected nothing with Brigham Young and the Mormons. He says the Saints have altered greatly since he knew He says the Saints have altered greatly since he knew them in the States. It was believed there that no arrangement could be made with the Mormons, that were determined to submit to no terms that were y to meet with the approbation of the agents of

Bridger, and Col. Cook was on Smith's Fork.

"The impression there was that no movement toward the valley would be saide by the army until July. It is hence quite certain that the Peace Commissioners will reach Salt Lake, and every opportunity will be afforded these high-handed offenders to send in their regrets, and thus defraud the devil of his just describe."

deserts.

The Weston Weekly Platte Argus of the 14th has the following, which also contributes toward a correct understanding of the matter. The letter of Mr. Gilbert is of particular interest:
"We learn that Mr. Blasingame, who has been with

Kincaide & Livingston, reached Atchison on Wednes-day with the mail direct from the army. Mr. Blasin-game reports that Gov. Cumming started on the 5th of

April to go into Salt Lake City.

Capt. Marcy, who was sent to Santa Fé for stock, was met on his way to Camp Seatt. It does not look as though Col. Johnston intended moving with his

troops until receforced.

"The Peace Commissioners will, in all probability, reach his command before a move is attempted by the

"Since writing the above, we have been permitted "Since writing the above, we have been permitted to peruse s letter from Mr. Gilbert to his family in Weston. He left San Francisco on the 3d of March, stayed two days and a haif at Salt Lake City, and was kindly treated while there, though Brigham was not very communicative. Brigham had moved all his family and children out of the city. Mr. Gilbert met a large number of fami les going south and some coming in the opposite direction, and they all seemed very much bewildered. Mr. Gilbert met Gov. Cumming under a Mormon escort, on Weber River, going toward Salt Lake City. He had proceeded 45 miles on the route. At Salt Lake City they were making great preparations to receive Gov. Cumming.

"Brigham granted Mr. Gilbert a pass, which reads literally as follows:

literally as follows:

"UTAB TERRITORY.—To all to whom these presents shall come, sreeting: Albert Oilbert, of the firm of Gilbert & Gerrich, and lately merchants in this city, is hereby permitted to pass freely and safely to the United States troops at Bridger's ruins.

"Given under my hand at G. S. L. City, the 5th day of April, 1858.

"Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs."

M. Condon the Communication of the Communica

Mr. Gerrish says that Gov. Cumming was bitten on the 25th of March, in the right arm, by a dog that was supposed to be mad. The dog attacked several and was finally killed. The Governor was quite fearful and distressed about the matter. The Army are living quite comfortably on rations of thirteen ounces of fleur and two pounds of bad beef, and had enough to keep them comfortably till the 1st of June. The following extra, from the office of The Leavenworth Daily Times, May 14, was received yesterday evening:

ing:
A special messenger arrived yesterday from Camp

"A special messenger arrived yesterday from Camp Scott, bringing the important news that Gov. Cum-ming had entered Salt Lake City without troops, and that hie authority had been fully recognized by the Mormon efficials. He brings dates to April 10. "Not only was no resistance offered, but none was contemplated. Brigham Young was tame as a child. The Saints had no mission of vengeance from the Lord to deliver to the people. Simple Gov. Cumming

Lord to deliver to the people. Simple Gov. Cumming entered the City of the Temple, and the Temple itself, and Mormonism bowed its head in submission.

"Of course the troops were in readiness to act, and this the Danites knew full well.

"Gov. Cumming entered into Salt Lake City, April 1, by invitation. Most of the Mormons—men, women and children—had emigrated south, or were preparing and children—had emigrated south, or were preparing to do so. Their destination is not given. The majority very likely will scatter, and settle on the Pacific slope, or, if they cling together, will seek a home in Mexico. The messenger says the Mormons had made no preparation for war, and had planted no crops in 'Utah, showing their purpose to have been to break up in Utah, and either to scatter or to emigrate into Mexico.

This news is unofficial, but is considered reliable

at the fort.
"N. B.—Private letters received here and at the "N. B.—Private letters received here and at the fort say that the point of destination of the Mormons is Sonora, in Mexico. Doubtless they have been preparing (all of them that mean to stack together) for this step some time, and that, too, with the full knowledge an assent of the Mexican Government."

Appointments.-The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has made the follow ing appointments:

ing appointments:

Robert D. Morrison, at Milar, Missouri, responted. Joseph Bell, at Jackson, Mississippi, responted. Ira Norris, at Ogden, Kanesa Territory, vice T. Emorry, whose commission expires.

Jesse Morto, at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, vice W. H. Doak, whose commission expires.

RECEIVERS OF FUELIC MOREY.

James S. Dougherty, at St Louis, Missouri, reappointed. John C.

P. Ament, at Falmyra, Missouri, reappointed. John C.

Hutchison, at Milan, Missouri, responted. Alexander Snod-grass, at Centre, Alabama responted.

Edward T. Hillyer, New Jersey, reappointed. Mich'l Shoen aker, Detroit, Michigan, vice John H. Harmon, whose commission expected.

Shoen aker, Detroit, Michigan, vice Juhn H. Harmon, whose commission expired. Surveyors of the customs. Fletcher Webster, Boston, Massachusetts, reappointed. P. D. Henri, Bayon St. John, Louisiana, reappointed.

TERRIBLE DEATH—A MAN BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL.—The Omro (Wis.) Rebublican says: About four miles west of this village, on the afternoon of Saturday last, a man by the name of Mitchell was buried alive by the caving in of a well. The first time that the dirt gave way it buried him up to his knees, but such was the pressure of the dirt that he could not be get out, even with the help of a windlass. When striving to extricate him, the sand caved again and buried him up to his waist. His brother-in-law sprang into the well and com netted throwing the dirt from him, but if continued running in until he was buried up to the neck. His brother-in-law seeing from him, but it continued running in until he was buried up to the neck. His brother in law, seeing that the dirt came in faster than he could throw it out, left him to get assistance. When the help arrived, they found his found him completely covered. After digging some hours he was taken out dead. Mr. Mitchell was a young man about 24 or 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

BANK ROBBERY .- A bold attempt was made by some raccoll to rob the Commercial Bank in this city, on Thursday night. The burglars effected an entrance into the bailding through the back door, by bering a hole large enough to insert a hand, and then picking the lock on the inside. They then went to work at hole large enough to insert a hand, and then picking the lock on the hand. They then went to work at the vault door, entting a hole in it at least three and a har or four inches in diameter, with a machine of some kind evidently made for the purpose, through which they succeeded in taking off the lock. The safe who have next operated upon, but resisted all their efforts. They found a portion of one of the safe keys, which are left in the bank, with which they endeavoied to open the lock, and tried until they broke it, leaving a large p thou in the keyhole. They evidently were not in a harry, as their operations must have taken at least three or four hours, and were also masters of their profession judging by the perimens of their work. [Racine Daily News, May 15.]

FI UR DAYS LATER FROM EURUPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Resignation of Lord Ellenborough.

ANTICIPATED DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY. The screw steamship City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the meroing

of the 12th of May, arrived here at 7 o' lock hast The Cunard steamship Africa, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 10:30 p. m. on Sunday, the

The news is interesting, a Ministerial crists in England

being regarded as imminent. Lord Ellerborough had resigned, and a motion of cersore against the Government was penuing in but Houses of Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 10th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on the 14th he should move a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government in publishing their dispatch to the Gov-

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, a report was submitted declaring the recent election in Limerick void on the ground of bribery.

Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on the 13th inst. he

Mr. Cordwell gave notice that on the 13th met. I should move the following resolution:

"That this House, while it abstains from gxpression an opinispon the policy of any proclamation issued by the Governor decay of India to relation to Oude has seen with regret and setting pre-bandon that her Majesty's Government has addressed the Governor-General of India, through the Secret Committee the India House, a dispatch condemning in strong terms the order to the Governor-General of India, and that they are of opine such a course on the part of Government must tend, use the pre-rat circumstances of India, to produce a most projective dect by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, a The Oaths bill, as amended by the House of Lords.

was taken up, when Lord John Russell moved that the amendment be not agreed to, and that the clause which would admit Jews to Parliament be restored. The motion was carried by a vote of 263 to 150. A resolution to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee was debated, but without

deficit action.

After sundry votes upon the Army estimates, a resolution was moved by Lord Stanley and agreed to, authorizing Government to guarantee £100,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent, for the use of

Prince Edward's Island.
On the lith, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough explained the circumstances under which the dispatch censuring Lord Canning had been and announced that rather than expose his colleagues to the censure of Parliament, he had tengered his resignation as President of the Board of Control to her Majesty, and the same had be

Majesty, and the same had been accepted.

Lord Derby said that the resignation had been accepted with regret, but admitted that he considered the publication of the dispatch premature and inju-

Lord Shaftesbury explained the terms of his motion of censure sgainst the Government, which in ef-fect takes the same ground as that proposed in the Commune, and bases the complaint on the supposition that Government acted in the matter without a full knowledge of the proceedings of Lord Canning.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Berkeley gave notice of a bill to establish the system of voting by ballot.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Fitzgerald said that Government had demanded compensation from Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers, but refused to state the amount.

A notion to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for dis-agreeing with the Lords on the Oathe bill, was carried

agreeing with the Lords on the Oaths Dill, was carried after some debate by a vote of 201 to 196.

The Hop. Edward Erskine, Secretary of the British Legation at Turin, is appointed to the same post at Washington.

Bir Henry Bulwer, formerly Minister at Washington, is gazetted as the successor of Lord Stratford de Red-

is gazetted as the successor of Lord Stratford de Redchiffe at Constantinople.

The London Times—says that a meeting had been
held at Lord Palmerston's residence, at which it was
resolved to move a resolution in the House of Comnons on the 13th inst. upon the subject of the dispatch
from Lord Ellenborough, censuring the issue of Lord
Carning's proclamation to the people of Onde, and
that this resolution will have the concurrence of Lord
John Russell and the principal members of the socalled Peelite party. [Subsequent action in both
Houses of Parliament confirms this statement to a certain extent.]

tain extent.]
Various speculations were indulged in as to the vote upon these resolutions, and the probability of Ministers resigning or appealing to the country in the event of

resigning or appealing to the country in the event of their being carried.

All the wire of the Atlantic telegraph had been taken out of the tanks at Keyham and coiled on board the Niagara and the Agamemnon, so that nothing remained to be done but to take on board a small portion of the new cable (which was being done) and the paying out machinery. The departure of the ships on the experimental cruise was expected to take place on the 25th of May. Queen Victoria had given her first state hall of the

season at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Dallas acfamily were present.

The mail steamer Candace, from Africa to Plymouth, sunk on the 4th of May, after being in collision with the bark Ida Elizabeth, bound from Cardiff

to Batavia. The captain, two passengers, and four reamen, were drowned. The rest, numbering about fifty persons, were saved by the bark.

A serious accident had occurred on the Trent Valley Railroad, entailing the loss of three lives, and serious injury to four others.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH TO LORD

CANNING.

The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the
Governor-General of India in Council.

April 19, 1858.

1. Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have

1. Our letter of the 24th of March, 1808, will have put you in possession of our general views with respect to the treatment of the people, in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. On the 12th inst. we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3d of March, addressed by your secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter inclosed a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner as soon as the British troops should have command of the City of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons, in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

3. The people of Oude will see only the procla-

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the 4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate ascessments as may be imposed upon them: that others, in whose favor like claims may be established, will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honor; and that, with these exceptions, the proprie-tary right in the roll of the province is confiscated to

British Government. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinherison of a people, will throw difficulties aimest insurmountable in the way of the recstablishment of peace.

way of the recetablishmen; of peace.
We are under the impression that the war in Oude 6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous marner in which, without regard to what the enief landholders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the Province been carried out by your offi-

The landholders of India are as much attached

7. The landholders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil, they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and nudisclosed intentions, your proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the subject most dear to the province of a subject to the province of the subject to the subject most dear to the subject to the sub

11. That Sovereign and his ancestors had been unifurnly faithful to their treaty engagements with hewever ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any nostile disposition on their part toward can

Geveriment.

13. Suddenly the people saw their King taken from among them, and our administration sub-trated for his, which, however bad, was at least native; and this endown charge of Government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province deprived the most influential landholders of what they deemed to be their property—or what declaraty had leng given wealth and distinction and power to their families.

their families.

14. We must semit that, under these circumstances the host lities which have been carried on in Oud-have rather the character of legitimate war than the of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than inad-the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity simest any which has been recorded in tis-tory as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as

evercoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of purishment, but have, with a gener-one policy extended their clean may to the great body the people.

16. You have acted upon a different principle. You

have reserved a few as deserving of special favor, and you have struck, with what they will feel as the severest of punishment, the mass of the inhab tants of We cannot but think that the precedents from

17. We cannot but think that the precidents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom, superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

18. We desire that you will mitigate in practice the

upon the widing obediesce of a contented people. There cannot be contentment where there is general 20. Government cannot long be maintained by any

force, in a country where the whole people is rendered hestile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails of April 9 arrived at Suez on

the 4th of May.

The news is of no special importance.

Lucknow was perfectly tranquil, and not a single armed man was to be seen. The 4th Bergal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, had been

brought to a Court Martial at Umbaliah. Sixty were sentenced to be hanged, and the remainder to be transted for life.
hot-weather campaign in Robilcund was consid-

ered inevitable.

A strong force had marched for Bareilly.

Col. Scaton's force had encountered and beaten the rebels, teking three guns.

At Calcutta in ports net with a better demand at

advancing prices. The supplies of produce small, and transactions checked by high prices. The money market continued in a healthy posit or. Exchange on London 2/11d. 22/14. for credits: 2/11s.

Excharge on London 2 1 d. a 2/4d. for credits; 2/4|d. a 2/4d. for documents.

At Madras imports continued in fair inquiry. Excharge 2/0|d. for credits.

Another dispatch via Malta says Robblound was in possession of the rebels, who were said to be 100,000 strong. An amnesty was affered in Oude to all who returned to their allegiance, mutineers excepted.

Sir Colin Campbell had issued a general order of thanks to the Army.

CHINA.

The dates from Hong Kong are to March 20.
All continued quiet in China.
Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo, and Admiral Seymour had left Hong Kong for, it was supposed, Shang-

Gen. Straubenzee, the commander of the British forces, had returned to Canton.

Excharge at Hong Kong, 4/91. At Shapphae the import market had been brisk. Silks were firmer, and prices of tea fully maintained.

FRANCE

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, May 6, 1858. The attack upon the French Republic of 1848

by Ministers La Marmora and Cavour, in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, provoked rejoinders from Lamartine and Bastide, of which mention was made in my last. These in turn were replied to by an article of considerable length in the Gazette Piemontaise. The larger part of the article was taken up with documents adduced in support of the statements of the Ministers, the truth of which the writer maintains with a good deal of ability, and sums up in this general proposition: that "the Republic of 1848 was not friendly to " Piedmont, nor favorable to the cause of Italian " nationality." The Republic of 1848 is previously explained to mean the French Republican party generally, as represented by the first Provisional Covernment and Lamartine as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then by Cavaignac as President and Jules Bastide as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In reply to this article, Lamartine has published a long letter in La Presse. Considering the rudeness of the attack, the reply is remarkable for its tone of courtesy, which by no means weakens its vigor. As a personal defense, it is complete and satisfactory. To the same paper, M. J. Bastide now communi cates Cavour's answer to his first letter and his own rejoinder. This last deserves well the often misapplied title of "able State paper." An analysis of it, with the addition of requisite historical references and explanations, would far outgo my assigned limits. I can only say here that, sterner but not less dignified than Lamartine, M. Bastide defends the conduct of the Republic and the character of Cavaignac against the charges brought by Sardinian Ministers and newspapers by such facts, arguments and rhetoric indisputable, logical and manly as should make them regret, if not retract their words, and as do him great honor. For he carries the war into the enemy's country, attacks in his turn, and, pointing out the large distinction there was in 1848 between Piedmontese policy and any possible Republican solution of the question of "Italian nationality," shows that Piedmont has to thank her-self, not blame Cavaignac, for his non-intervention. Still, in all this affair the position of the Sardinian

liberal ministers as petriots and patriotic liberals is justifiable. They urged the passage of a restrictive aw on the press-which leaves a rational discussion of home affairs and general principles nearly of quite as free as before—which was well under stood to be gratifying to Louis Napoleon-for the sake of preserving the French alliance as an offset to Austrian pressure and Neapolitan and Roman hostility. And herein they are right, as Sardinians. and as practical, liberal Italian statesmen, they were The pure question of "Italian nationality" unhappily a rather abstract one at present. The best present hope of liberal Lombards, Neapolitans and Romans to-day should rest on the preponderance of Sardinia in Peninsular politics. The fling at Re-publican France, though only meant for the special case in hand as a retort to the advanced liberal Left, in the House, who epposed the law less on its own demerits than because its passage would be pleasing to a despetic Emperor, was unfortunate. It was a sort of argumentum ad hominem-a dangerous weapon for Sardinian Ministers to use against Reblican France of 1848, whose champions, Bastide and Lamartine, have wrested it from their hands to in it effectively against Piedmont of 1848.

There is little doing just at present in political "domestics." The Corps Legislatif, whose second term of adjournment is near at hand, will doubtless find that the Budget does balance, as they have been told, and pass the Nobility Title bill as they have been commanded. In return, the reduction of twenty millions, proposed by these representatives of the tax-payers of the country, on the sixty mil-lions to be granted from the State Treasury for the embellishment of Paris, modified so as to read ten millions, may possibly be approved by the Council of State, i. c., the Emperer. All French political journals being choked down to a "dumb, inarticulate" silence, or inane, east wind babble, the Minister of the Interior and the general safety valver.

stretches out his arm over the frontier and inferdicte the circulation in France of the Indépendance Belge, a Brussels paper, to whose correspondence French-men had hitherto chiefly looked for French news. Still further off: a Berlin newspaper has been pros-ceuted, by way of courtesy to the French Emperor, for publishing translations of parts of Mr. James's speech in defense of Bernard before the London Court. To my certain knowledge, men of Republi-can views, but as innocent of plot or conspiracy as little Napkin himself, who left France for business or pleasure previous to the passage of the Loi des lest, by virtue of their "antecedents," they be di-rectly packed off to Algiers or Cayenne. As they are afraid of Government, so Government is afraid of them. And this is called a strong Government. But Thou, O Lord! how long! how long shall the wicked triumph !

Last Sunday was a day marked for Americans in Paris by the dedication to God's service of the new American chapel in Rue de Berry. A sermon full of the spirit of a large Christian charity was preached by the resident paster, Mr. Seely. The Rev. Mr. Patton of New-York, two or three resident English dissenting clergymen and several French Protestant ministers, took part in the ceremonies. A layman, acting for the subscribers to the fund with which the church was built, read a very sensible and Christian-like paper, the substance of which, in full accordance with the tone of the sermon, is that this church was built for the use of all onest followers of Christ's doctrine, without distinction of formule. The occasion was one of grave interest to all pious and moral persons present, and five or six hundred Americans assembled, were ustifiably gratified in their patriotic vanity at sight of to respectable a gathering of their countrymen in the first American Paris Church. Such parts of the forms of the Anglican Episcopal Church as senble Christians of other sects cannot object to, are adopted in the service. American President, British Queen and French Emperor are allied in the

prayers of the congregation.

Some of your readers may know that Samuel F.

B. Morse drew up, last Summer, a "Memoir shewing the grounds of his claim to some Indemnity on the different Governments of the European States." The word indemnity rather than recompense was well chosen, for Mr. Morse, without querulousness, as without vanity, shows by simple statement of facts, that these Governments have taken possession of his intellectual property, and are in the use of the same to their own great profit, without giving him any equivalent. All your readers will be glad to know, that at last there is fair prospect of his claim being honestly recognized, that is, pecuniarily recognized. It has been favorably entertained by the Emperor's Government. The Moniteur, in an article devoted to the maintenance of Morse's claim, says: "It is owing to labors and studies, of which the honor belongs incontestibly to him, that electric communication, which had till then been, as it were, only a scientific proposition, became a practical reality.
. . . Morse has appealed to the sense of justice of European Governments. The Emperor's Government advocates the appeal before other Governments. Austria, Belgium, Holland, Rome, Sweden, Tuscany, Turkey have formally received "the Emperor's proposition." . . A conference of the Diplomatic Representatives of these and other countries assembled the other day, at the call of M. Walewski, at the Ministry of Foreign affairs. Nothing is yet definitively decided upon; but that Mr. Morse will receive a substantial recognition of the justice of his claim seems no longer doubtful. As for

in harness, that is out of the question.

There is, by the way, just now and here in Paris, a chance for us Americans to settle a trifling residua chance for us Americans to settle a trilling residu-ary claim of honor in faver of the man who halter-broke lightning to our use. A portrait, authentic and admirable. of Ben Franklin, is now for sale, and may be seen at M. Davisier's at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Rue Bonaparte. This is the portrait painted by Duplessis, and exhibited at the Salon of 1779. It is the painting so well known by the engraving as the one formerly in possession of Mrs. Barnett. Proofs of its being an original, and the original of Duplessis, both visual and documentary, are perfectly satisfactory. The owner of this valu-able portrait, Mr. Jassey de Mancy, a profound admirer, as his teachings and writings show, of the American philosopher, wishes now in his old age, when he must soon part with things of this earth, that it should go where he feels it belongs, into the possession of some American public institution. Are there no Americans to sympathize practically with this wish and feeling? If Boston contains none such, let us hope that Philadelphia or New-

paying, up to the full amount of the benefit derived.

man who first taught us how to drive lightning

From the man who snatched the lightning from heaven and the scepter from tyrants to the man who invented the golden sausage, is for your weekly Paris chronicler less than a step; it is the distance on my table from the letter of M. de Mancy to La Press of the 2d May. Therein may be read the report of a trial before the Tribunal of Commerce, the parties to which are the inventor way the suit came about is this: A year ago and more, Mr. J. Stevens, an artist of merit, but whose speciality is the painting of dogs (hence, doubtless, the special application of his inventive genius) devised this device, to wit: out of every fifty thirstprovoking sausages sold in a beer shop, one shall contain, among other condiments, a gold five-franc piece. That will "make commerce march," if financial device can. Stevens imparts his idea to Mr. Vandendale, dealer in beer and sausages, whose frequent customer he is, and is to receive in return a sum thereafter to be fixed on by experts. But, despite the golden attraction, whether that there was deception and private signs, visible only to the knowing ones, or only suspicion among general customers of such deception, Mr. Vandendale's commerce did not march. He failed, and in closing up his accounts, brings in a beer-bill against Stevens of 148 francs. Stevens refuses to pay, and, as offset, puts in his claim upon Vandendale for 15,000 france, his estimate of the annual pecuniary value of his invention. The case was seriously presented. gravely pleaded by opposing lawyers, and gravely listened to by the presiding judge, a week ago to-day. Those of your readers interested in the course of French justice are informed that Judge Denière's lecision was to dismiss both parties and order each to pay his own costs.

The election of a Member of the Corps Legislatif for the Fifth Circumscription of Paris resulted in the choice of M. Picard, the Opposition candidate, by a large majority. The numbers, as far as known, were for Picard 10,323; Ecx, Government candidate, 8,976. The accounts from the sgricultural districts of France are cheering. The wheat crops promised an early and abundant harvest. The vineyards generally, likewise, presented a fine appearance, notwithstanding damage from frost and the oldium in some sections. The trade in branding continued dull. sections. The trade in brandies continued dull.

The Paris Improvements bill had been passed by

the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 180 against 45.

The Paris Pays says that the questions in dispute between Turkey and Montenegro can only be resolved. by the Congress of Paris.

The correspondent of The London Post says the Conference will not meet till the 20th of May.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid, of the Sth of May, says the demand of M. Piaz, Minister of the Interior, for the dismissal of certain functionaries who had voted against the declaration of confidence in the President, having been supported by only two of his colleagues, that Minister had resigned, and his resignation had been accepted. The Minister of Justice holds the ministry of the Interior ad interim.

Another dispatch, of the same date, says that twenty-two Corneg dores of different towns had been dispatch and that an approaching reasonability of the

missed, and that an approaching reassembling of the Cortes was spoken of.

GERMANY.

A Frankfort dispatch says that the treaty relative to the construction of a fixed bridge over the Rhine had been signed by the Commissioners of all the Governments interested in the question.

TURKEY. The difficulty existing between Turkey and Greece,

By Telegraph from London to Liverpeel. THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. London, Wednesday, May 12, 1808

THE VERY LATEST

Tee Times confesses to a sort of disappointment at the readiness with which Lord Derby has sacrificed his dangerous colleague, Lord Ellenborough. Rapid surrender and political flight are not according to English getine. Up to last Friday the Ministry stood by him, All this piomised at least a fair stand-up fight; but all at once the courage of the Cabinet cozes out at the pagers' ends, and we are informed that Lord Ellenborough bas been thrown overboard, and is now at the mercy of the waves. His colleagues will have to deferd themselves next Friday.

The Advertiser says that the resignation of Lord El-

lenborough makes little or no difference in the real etate of matters with regard to the Derby Government and the administration of public affairs. The Star says the effect of the announcement in the

Lords was to alienate a number of the independent members of the Commons, known as likely to support the vote of ceneure, from the ranks of Mr. Cardwell, and The Star thinks that after what has happened his resolution is placed in con-iderable darger.

The Advertuer asserts that a member of the Cabinet

communicated personally with Mr. Bright as to whether his party would be satisfied if Lord Elecborough were to resign. Mr. Bright is understood to have returned an affirmative answer. The Star alludes to Lord Ellenborough's resignation

as having exploded the plot for overthrowing the Ministry.

The Daily News points out some eminent qualities

possessed by Lord Ellenborough, but he had also great faults, and it cannot regret his resignation of executive office. The Morning Advertiser gives the following version

of the immediate cause of Lord Ellenborough's abanof Directors, approving of Lord Canning's India policy, donment of office. The resolution of the India Board was yesterday forwarded to Lord E lenborough fo sanction and signature, as the President of the Board of Centrel, previous to its being sent out to India to the Governor-General. Lord Ellenborough thea found himself in a predicament. Rather than put his signature to a decament nullying his dispatch he resigned. The Post remarks that the fault of publishing a se-

cret dispatch has been atoned for, but there remains the dispatch itself, a document which insuits Lord Canning, condemns his acts, and justifies rebellion. For that dispatch the whole Cabinet is answerable and ought to be censured.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

The mail steamship Avon arrived at Southampton at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The mails will be forwarded to London at 9 o'clock. APPREHENDED LOSS OF AN AUSTRALIAN

The rate of insurance on the Stamboul steamship, which has now been 118 days at sea from Melbourn with £4,800 in gold, has advanced to 60 per cent at Lloyd's. This vessel was spoken with at sea about a month

after leaving Melbourne, but has not been heard of NORTH OF EUROPE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. It is stated that this Company have now sold suffi-

cient ships to enable them to pay off all the creditors. The chief portion remaining will, when realized, be returned to the shareholders. MESSRS. CALVERT AND COMPANY. The business is to be carried on under inspection.

It was felt that if the 359 public houses belonging to

the firm had been thrown on the market, the loss would have been serious. The depositers are 369 in number, and include 44 societies whose debts amount to more than £11,000. The concurrence of this class of creditors in the proposed liquidation, cannot be predicted with certaintly.

From The Times City Article.

Funds have shown increased heaviness to-day, but there was a partial recovery from the lowest point.

No doubt seems to be entertained that the proposed vote of censure on the Government will be adopted in the House of Commons on Thursday, and although it seems almost incredible that dissolution will either be contemplated or allowed, the saletence of doubt upon the point exercises a very unfavorable influence.

The value of Money remains unaltered at the Bank, there are scatcely any applications.

The drain of Gold from the Back for the Continent is still kept
and is likely to continue while the eastly winds keep out sup-

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates were about £64,000 in Ban Goud was taken from the Bank to-day or transmission to France.

The Funds to-day were almost solely influenced by varying tumors respecting the Ministry.

In the morning the speculators were very despending, and Consols fell # Oction of Parliament, and of a long period of political dispolution of Parliament, and of a long period of political dispolution of Parliament, and of a long period of political dispolution of Parliament, and of a long period of political dispolution. In the strenoon a more observal feeling was displayed. The funds finally closed the same as at 4 p. m. yesterday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange deprecalon prevailed, especially in the morning. Indian Railway shares again refeded, the cause assigned being the numerous new creations. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was £68.000.

The amount of sold withdrawn from the mans to-day or ex-portation was £68,000.

The Centinental Exchanges now stand at a point at which a steady flow of Gold from this side may be looked for; but there is ground to believe that the foreign demand will are long be fully satisfied from the incoming supplies. There is no change in the COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Stock Exchange had been depressed under the impression that another Ministerial crisis was at hand, and by the continued withdrawals of gold for the Continued.

There was no alteration in the value of or demand for Money. The Funds had been heavy and Consols closed on the lith as STIMF; for money and STIMF; for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The London Times of Treastey, the lith, says the transactions in American Railroad Securities were limited, and prices were without any change of importance. The only sale reported is Michigan Central bonds of 1869 at \$7246.

LIVERPOOL. MARKETS, May 12.—COTTON—The news by the Africa imparted a buoyant tone to the market, and im

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 12.—COTTON—The news by the Africa imparted a buyant tone to the market, and in some cases a partial advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, upon the quotations advised per Nisgara is reported. Other authorities say that the depresion observable on the day the Nisgara sailed was only recovered, and that Friday's quotations are firmly maintained. The sales of the three days foot up 30,000 base, including about \$0.000 to appendixor and 5,000 to appendixor and 5,000 to expected.

In Manchester a fair business is doing, and prices are firmly supported. Spinners demand an advance which buyers will not expecte.

conorde.

LONDON MARKETS.—SUGAR plentiful, and rather easier. Consumarket Sull. WHEAT I lower. Coffee active and firm. The in moderate demand, but firm. The limito calcate opened heavily at a general decline of 3d, 26d. Tallow 53/2 51/6 on the spot, and 50/1 to end of the year. Limseed Oil. 36d. SPIRITS TURFRATIES steady at 41/2 42/2. SOUTH 1/2 IRON 53/2

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per City of Washington.!

Liverapool, May II, 1886.

With fine seasonable weather the Grain trade generally throughout the country has ruled dull; and, at Mark lane yesterday, Wheat was a slow select a reduction of 1/9 quarter. To-day's market here was also a slow one. The attendance of buyers was not large, and Wheat west avery limited sale at about the prices of Friday. Flours is still neglected, but nominally unchanged in price. Indian Coax—Prine White held for 30 9 quarter, which beyers are unwilling to pay Yellow in moderate inquiry at 34.9353 9 quarter. We quote: Wheat—Philaceiphia and Baltimore, 22.022.6; extra Ohio, via North, 21.6223.6; via New-Orieans, 23.024; Western, 21.0216.9 bbl.

Bres continues very dull, and dealers purchasing only the meter stell quantities, at previous rates.

Fork brings full prices in retail; there is none in first hands.

Bacos—The country demand does not show any improvement, but helders are very firm in asking full rates.

Larg quiet. Choice brings 57 in retail, but for other kinds there is little inquiry.

Tallow—Here there is little doing but the stock is light, and previous quortaiens are maintained; 55, we would call the value to-day of "Butchers' Association." In London the market doses flat, at 53) 2 p. cwt., spot, for P. Y. C.

Bark slow: Philadelphia offered at 9/6, and Baltimore at 7/3 to 7.6 p. cwt.

Kosty—Common dull and receded to 4/10 cwt.

Cloves—Emerated to Standard opened very flat, and prices were generally 1-16d. #/d. p. for lower than on Friday. On Monday morning however, some speculative demands showed itself, and the decline was recovered—sales reaching 15,000 bales, of which only 7.000 bales were to the trade. As the day stranged the demand became less active, and to-day three is more Cotton offering; atil prices close firm at the quotations of Filday. In Manchester there is a bealthy trade doing, without exclosement.

Midding Orieans, 7/d.; Mobile, 7/d.; Uplands, 7/d. p. E.

FROM MARACAIRO, -By the arrival of the bark Ilvs, Captain Foster, at this port, we have received advices from Maracaibo to 4th inst. General José Gregorio Monagas, brother of the late President of Venezuela, ' José Tadeo Monagas," had arrived with his son Julio, in the schooner Exhibition, at the Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of Maracaibo, on the 20th of April, and were imprisoned in said fort on the 1st May, having been sent there from Porto Cabello by order of the Provisional Government at Caraoas. It was re-ported that the young José Gregorio Monagas had fled to the Island of Trinidad, thus escaping the punishoriginating in the expulsion of Greek subjects from Bosnis, had been referred to the mediation of England. France and Russis, and the task had been accepted ment that awaited him in his own country. The late President, José Tadeo Monagas, had been put in oustody in a private house in Caracas, awaiting his trial.